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HYDE'S CONVICTION.

The conviction of Hyde brings to an end a gross scandal. It was almost more than the public dared to hope that he should be brought to justice for his misuse of the city's funds in aiding a group of desperate speculators and bank wreckers. He was so shrewd a lawyer and withal has been so nonchalant and self-confident that it seemed probable he had been careful to keep within the law in all his improper dealings. The real desperation of his case did not appear until the District Attorney broke down the alibi with which he sought to meet the charges against him. When it appeared that his defense was perjured the public was prepared for the conviction that has come.

And no conviction, not even that of Becker himself, is more welcome than this one. Hyde's guilt was great—breach of trust by one of the highest salaried and most important officers of the city government. And his conduct has aggravated his offense. He dodged the subpoenas of the legislative committee when he was in office, and since he has been under indictment he has been dodging trial by the courts until the patience of the public has been exhausted. His course has been one long continued insult to a self-governing people.

That he is finally brought to justice the city owes to the persistence of the District Attorney, who has won so many notable triumphs for the people. And this is the District Attorney's greatest victory, because of the difficulty of securing convictions in financial crimes of the highly technical character of this one and because of the prominence and influence of the convicted man, who could even command the testimony of Supreme Court justices to his good character. The success of the District Attorney in this case as well as in the cases of Hyde's associate financial thimble-riggers, Cummins and Reichmann, and in the cases of the Rosenthal murderers imparts new vitality to the administration of the criminal law. The people are greatly in debt to him as well as in debt to Justice Goff for the example he has set of effective work upon the bench.

HOW OLD IS A RELIC?

How old must a relic be to possess historical importance? The discussion of the fate of the old Assay Office suggests the question. Mr. E. H. Hall, of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, who as a professional saver of relics may perhaps qualify as an expert, says that the Assay Office "is not even a hundred years old, and I think 'a building should be at least that old to have much historic value.' Obviously, however, the strict application of this rule to determine the claims of any building to preservation would mean, in a rapidly changing and developing community, the destruction of practically everything of present moderate and future great historic interest. Conservation of potential relics is necessary if we are to have real ones. If a thing must endure its full century before it begins to be regarded as venerable, there is very little chance in this country of its ever becoming venerable at all. The rule would send it to the dump heap at ninety without remorse, even if its character were such that, had the march of business been ten years slower, it would have come to be treasured in the relic class.

If New York had felt that way about the City Hall twenty years ago, when that edifice was considerably less than a hundred years old, some one of the frequent plans for its destruction would certainly have succeeded. The home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield and the house where he died in Washington acquired great historical interest when both were perhaps not forty years old. Of course, association with a national hero like Lincoln gave them an extraordinary value, regardless of age. But the fact is that the mere number of years is generally a minor consideration in the creation of historic value. Age is a relative term. In an ancient European city buildings a century or two old are of slight importance. In the first place, there are too many of them. In the next place, buildings from three to five hundred years old overshadow the youngsters with more impressive historic associations. In San Francisco a building of the Fortyniners would be a relic; in Rome one of Gregory XVI would be just an old house. When anywhere a building of a certain age, ancient or comparatively recent, comes to be rare, tells of a vanished order of life, typifies a past phase of art, it comes to be of historic value. Reminders of important national events carried with it acquire increasing interest as time goes on. What is regarded as merely mildly interesting when it is ninety years old will, if preserved, have much greater importance hereafter.

We do not exaggerate the interest or importance, either architectural or historical, of the Assay Office. It has not supreme value. But its facade is worth preserving if a suitable use can be found for it. Nobody, we suppose, contemplates saving the whole structure. There is nothing worth while behind the facade. Protest is rightly made against erecting it in a park. But the city is called upon to erect police stations, libraries, baths and other small structures with only one face exposed to the street. Why should not one of these be designed to fit this interesting old marble front? The stones of the facade could be taken down and reset at comparatively slight expense in addition to what some new and perhaps less pleasing facade would cost. The city would thus preserve the old relic of Madison's National Bank which Jackson killed, keep a reminder of what Wall Street looked like when Chancellor Kent and Albert Gallatin did business there, and keep it without any extravagance or any sacrifice.

PARTY TRUTHS.

Mr. John E. Hedges has a refreshing habit of telling the truth, even about politics and the party of which he is an earnest and loyal member. As the Republican candidate for Governor he has astonished voters and horrified some local managers of political machinery by a clear analysis of political conditions and frank discussions of his own party's faults and shortcomings as well as those of its adversaries. Now that the Republican party is forced to a process of stock taking and reorganization, it is an excellent thing that so clear thinking a member, with unquestioned prestige and a record of loyal service, should be willing to point out certain mistakes in management, as he did in Brooklyn the other night. His word carries enough weight to provoke discussion; discussion is sure to produce enlightenment, which in turn should bring improvement of conditions.

During his recent campaign Mr. Hedges repeatedly declared that a great part of the Progressive party's support came from Republicans who were dissatisfied with local Republican machines. He repeated that with more directness and emphasis when he accused the party as a whole of "inbreeding." "We may maintain our blood by inbreeding, but we lose our size," said he; "the hour is past when any man or committee could declare what is orthodox political thought." And further: "We have been outstripped in the competition of ideas, and the result is a good thing for us. We may not look as well, but now we know more."

The question is, "Do the party managers in general know more?" The voters know enough to rebuke a party when its management is out of touch with them. They know enough to support an official against the management of his own party. They showed that through the entire official career of Governor Hughes, who was the best political asset of Republicanism in this state from the moment he took office, yet whose official course and political ideas drew down on him the opposition of influential party leaders whose open or covert antagonism was sufficient to put him in the position of "fighting the machine." But the Governor was in touch with the views of the people and the "machine" was not. Its leaders had been "outstripped in the competition of ideas." The point where more knowledge will help the Republican party most in this state is in the hands of leaders. Effective reorganization must include the stopping of "inbreeding" and the acquisition of new ideas and a new point of view by those who handle the "organization" but who are not "the party." Mr. Hedges is doing good party service in pointing out these facts.

ARE MORE COMING?

His present Excellency signaled Thanksgiving by giving to a motley array of convicted men pardons or commutations which escape critical notice only because the Patrick portion outshines them in sensation and significance, and in the implied genius of Patrick himself. It can well be apprehended that in the near future of Christmas week the state may again be treated to signal surprises more on the side of sympathy than of judgment or of public safety.—The Brooklyn Eagle.

"The Eagle" brings up a subject of real public concern. What will the pardoning Governor do as his last Christmas in office arrives? Will his weakness for listening to the pleas of convicts or of their influential counsel lead him still further to demoralize the deterring force of justice? Will there be another "motley array," as "The Eagle" calls his Thanksgiving list, of pardons and commutations which will set free murderers, whose cases baffle the Governor's non-legal mind as the case of Patrick evidently did, and of grafters, like the Queens County grafter whom the Governor has just set free after a short imprisonment?

A sentimentalist in the Governor's chair is a public misfortune. His influence in breaking down respect for law is enormous. Half the gain from convicting a Becker is lost when the Governor at the other end of the scale turns loose a Hains and a Patrick. By pardoning Hains the Governor gave implied approval to that infamous plea, "the blither law." And by setting Patrick free the Governor will cause it to be said by many that a prisoner with means at his command is sure to make his way out of jail in the end. Before he does any more damage the Governor should think of his responsibility to society.

THAT DAM AGAIN.

The international commerce of the world—that is, the aggregate of the foreign commerce of all nations—has doubled, we are told, in twenty-two years. That is gratifying progress, especially since the population of the world is not increasing at anything like that rate. A hundred per cent in twenty-two years! In the words of the man on the street, that is surely "going some."

At the same time, as we pointed out the other day, the foreign commerce of the United States has doubled in thirteen years. The foreign commerce of this half-damned land, shut in behind a barrier which was, as we are assured, devised for the purpose of iso-

lating us from the rest of the world and of barring us from foreign markets, is increasing and expanding nearly twice as fast as that of the world at large. For the whole world a hundred per cent in twenty-two years! For the protectionist, walled-in United States, a hundred per cent in thirteen years! Really, it is high time for Mr. Wilson to hasten home and lead his followers in a Princeton College yell, a "long locomotive and a tiger," for free trade and against the tariff which holds us back, the great "dam against which all the tides of our prosperity 'have banked up,' in building which we 'chose to have as little to do with the rest of the world as possible.' Oh, horrid dam!

DESPICABLE.

Hardly any terms could be too severe to apply to some of the methods which misguided enthusiasts are pursuing in England in the hope of compelling the government to grant the vote to women. The destruction of mail matter in the posting boxes is a peculiarly despicable act. A murderous assault upon a member of the government is a more serious crime, but at least it is directed squarely at one of the men responsible for the refusal of the suffrage to women. Smashing windows was a grave offense, but at least it was committed publicly and served the purpose of attracting instant attention. But the destruction of mail matter does not affect a Cabinet minister, unless some of his letters are in the box, and it affords no public spectacle. It is simply a stealthy and cowardly destruction of private property of unknown value and of undetermined ownership.

The character of this outrage suggests that the propagandists purpose to do all the mischief they can, of whatever kind, until to put a stop to it the government is compelled to grant their demands. Reputable and thoughtful advocates of equal suffrage for both sexes do not approve such methods, but unfortunately for them many of their associates in England have gone so far in their propaganda as to incite others of weaker minds and less moral compunctions to proceed to these extremes, for which the whole cause must inevitably suffer.

PERKINS.

Colonel Roosevelt is naturally concerned about the movement in the Progressive party to get rid of Mr. George W. Perkins. As a practical politician the colonel knows that Mr. Perkins is just as indispensable now as he was during the campaign. The new party cannot get on without money. In a large part of the country it has no organization. It has no patronage. It has no clubs or clubhouses, which are potent forces in holding party workers together. The men who voted the Progressive ticket in November are not on the party's rolls, and many of them are on the rolls of other parties. When they enrolled they felt that they were in general sympathy with the Republican or Democratic party, as the case might be, and though they intended to vote for Colonel Roosevelt for President they expected to become regular thereafter.

Unless the Progressive party is active all the time, unless it forms an organization, establishes district clubs and provides the rest of the machinery for keeping its workers together and getting in touch with the people, the tendency of a large part of its voters to gravitate back into the parties where they formerly belonged will be irresistible. This necessary work of organizing will cost money, and where is the money coming from unless from Mr. Perkins, to whom Senator Dixon testified that he always went when hard up?

The idealists in the Bull Moose movement may feel that they have winked at Mr. Perkins and his harvest trust money as long as they can stand it, but they will be called upon to wink harder than ever. Mr. Perkins no doubt cost Colonel Roosevelt many votes; but then the colonel would not have got any votes without Mr. Perkins. It was the harvesters who made the Bull Moose's charge possible. Without assurances of his financial support and that of his wealthy associates the colonel would hardly have ventured to lead a third party ticket. There is the same situation to-day. The prominence of Mr. Perkins is one of the difficulties of the Progressive party. But without Mr. Perkins and his purse it is hard to see how there can be any third party in many of the states four years from now.

But if Mr. Perkins is indispensable so are the idealists who find it hard to stomach him. Colonel Roosevelt managed to keep them both in the same movement for four months. The question, one of the many questions that vitally affect the future of the new party, is whether or not he can keep on doing it for four years.

BREEDING PRIZEFIGHTERS.

Convinced that the Frawley "boxing law" which he signed was in reality a subtle under which brutal and debasing prizefighting exhibitions were held, Governor Dix took a manly and creditable course in urging its repeal and did all he could from time to time to get it off the statute books. An Assembly of the opposite political party agreed with him and voted to repeal the law; a Tammany controlled Senate upheld it. In a month there will be a new Governor, who will have to face the question of retaining this law or repealing it. He would do well to consider the Leach Cross-Battling Day before he determines his policy.

The Frawley law was passed and presumably remains in existence on the theory that it aids in the development of athletes and encourages interest in athletics. It is administered by the "State Athletic Commission." Accounts of the Cross-Nelson affair in various newspapers show it to have been anything but an incitement to athletic endeavor and generous athletic rivalry. Two men presented themselves before an audience prepared to hammer each other to a pulp for a certain money consideration. One man proved lamentably unable to prevent the other man from doing this. It was not

a "boxing exhibition," even by courtesy; it was a miserable, sordid prizefight, in which only Nelson's remarkable endurance saved him from being beaten into insensibility. From the proceeds of this uplifting and inspiring spectacle the sovereign State of New York received a small dividend.

Such "athletic exhibitions" have attracted a considerable following of boys and young men whose ideas are still in the formative stage. Social workers say that these prizefights—to give them their right name—arouse in these youths an unquestionable interest in boxing as a means of earning a livelihood instead of some regular and useful occupation; that is, in prizefighting, and that many of them abandon their work for the pugilistic game. Thus New York State, indirectly, is maintaining a school for prizefighters. Perhaps this is good public policy. Governor Dix doubted it. Many earnest devotees of boxing as boxing doubt it. It will pay Mr. Sulzer to study the subject, for it is not one of the least serious problems he will have to face while in office.

From a much needed dictionary: "Edition de Luxe: A one dollar book, but into a ten dollar binding, falsely represented to be one of only a hundred copies printed, and sold for a thousand dollars—to a 'sucker.'"

Since the dock and pier question was brought to a climax by the action of the War Department, and it was generally realized that something radical and comprehensive must be done about New York port terminal facilities, not fewer than fifty-seven varieties of schemes have been put forward in fifty-five degrees of fantasticality. Thus is exemplified the unfailing ingenuity of the human mind.

The alderman committee will get the colonel to tell it what to do with the police. How simple! It's a wonder no one thought of that before.

The Brooklyn citizen who is trying to obtain revenge on coal dealers for high prices by sending improper communications in their names to women customers, in the hope that their husbands will beat or shoot the coal dealers, could get a lot more excitement by direct action.

Newspapers say that an expert is going 25,000 miles for "a peach of a peach." Not a girl, either.

A masked highwayman robbed two guests at a birthday party. Perhaps he is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, and wanted to relieve them from the necessity of presenting the regulation birthday gift.

What? "Governor Wilson says he is having a 'bully' time?" Better look out. That expression's copyrighted!

There will be universal approval of the Royal Society's bestowal of Buchanan's medal and prize fund upon Colonel Gorgas "for distinguished services to hygienic science." It would be difficult to name any one whose services to that cause have been more worthily distinguished in the last half dozen years.

The proper place for the Liberty Bell to be in and to remain in is Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Conditions in Mexico are said to be much worse than they are reported. They are also declared to be much better than they are reported. Between the two assurances the discriminating observer may take his choice.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Why should a sofa cushion—not a new one, but which has been locked up for twenty years waiting to be released by the owner who never returned—why should such an article be of particular interest?" asks a writer who was present at the Helton Studio in Berlin when the effects of Johann Orth, the adventurous Austrian Archduke, went under the hammer. "Silver, porcelain, clocks, furniture and tapestries," he writes, "seemed to be of no importance to the women who were present. Musical instruments, mirrors, ensembles and statuary were unnoticed. But when the sofa cushions—and some of them were hideous—appeared the women became excited and by high bidding endeavored to secure the best in the collection, and they got all—those, which the professionals would not take at any price."

Tommy—Pop, what is a theory? Tommy's Pop—A theory, my son, is anything that is evidence by its performance. Cyclus—You bet it was. She married him.—Philadelphia Record.

While mankind shivers at the pipe, And kicks because of life's mad race, Next summer's ice crop's getting rarer, Which makes the ice-man glad.

For when the balmy spring days come He'll cease his money minting game Of selling cold, But things will hum And business thrive the same. The snowstorms which about us loom Prepare some fellows for a dash; They grab a shovel and a broom And sweep the walk for cash. So, when your furnace gives you fears, And you are freezing with the cold, Give thought to those whom winter cheers; Who turn it into gold. A. W. U.

Cyclus—I once knew a fellow who gave a girl an engagement ring of opals. Silenus—Was it unlucky? Cyclus—You bet it was. She married him.—Philadelphia Record.

Two children gifted with extraordinary musical talent made their appearance before the public last week at Hamburg, Germany. One of the children, Erich Korngold, presented his musical "pantomime," "The Snowman," and Jascha Heifetz, twelve years old, won the applause of a critical audience by his performance on the violin. The "Freidenkblatt," of that city, says that aside from the fact that the two boys are musical "wonders" they also exemplify the "inherited tendency theory." Korngold's father, Julius Korngold, is the musical editor of the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, and the father of the boy violinist has been for many years a soloist in the orchestra of the Russian Imperial Opera.

"No man is a hero to his valet," said the ready-made philosopher. "Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "with so many people willing to give admiring

demonstrations without charge, a man wouldn't feel like paying a valet regular wages to applaud."—Washington Star.

There has just been formed in Paris a club of automobilists all of whom must have made tours of at least 15,000 miles, whose avowed object is to restore to the inns of France the simple cooking and sound wines for which they once were famous. The "Hundred Club," as it calls itself, is in arms against the influence of the international hotel with its lengthy and insipid menus; against the "continental cookshop." Each member, when on tour, is in duty bound to boycott all hotels in which he is not received at the house of the landlord himself, and where "mme. hostess" wife does not do the cooking. It appears that the campaign of the Hundred Club has met with almost universal approval. M. Forest, its prophet, writes that he has received letters of encouragement from men of all nations, trades and professions.

Blahs—Do you believe the office ever sees the night? Shobs—The tax office always does.—Philadelphia Record.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE

"Antis" Willing to Have Proposition Submitted to the Voters.

The Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The rumor that the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has withdrawn its opposition to woman suffrage is absolutely erroneous. This association has merely announced its policy that it will not oppose the passage of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment at Albany during this coming session. This is not a hasty decision, since for the last two years the executive committee has had this step under consideration, but for various reasons it has not seemed advisable to adopt such a policy until the present time.

This does not mean that we will relax our work with the legislature, as we shall use every means of informing them of our continued opposition to the extension of suffrage to women and of presenting to them the fundamental arguments upon which this opposition is based.

We entered upon a campaign of education in 1895 and have continued it with increasing success, therefore we shall be entirely ready to have the proposed constitutional amendment submitted to the voters in 1915, in which year it will be due to come before the people. If the present and the next legislature pass it, as they are practically sure to do, Ohio and Wisconsin defeated a woman suffrage amendment to their constitutions by over 90,000 majority in each state. In the radical year of 1912, we are confident that with the growing strength of the opposition to woman suffrage the voters of New York will defeat such a measure by a still larger majority in 1915.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, New York, Nov. 25, 1912.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Booker T. Washington Asks Contributions for Negro School.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: For more than a quarter of a century the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., has steadily grown, not only in the size of its plant, but in the usefulness of its graduates and in the influence which it has been able to exert upon racial conditions throughout the South.

The physical growth of the institution has brought it to the point where it is absolutely necessary that a considerable sum of money be spent in putting in a more complete and up-to-date heating system, water system, sewerage system, as well as a permanent central power and lighting plant. The trustees have had a competent engineer at work for several months studying the problem. He has now prepared plans which will make a saving of at least 20 per cent in the cost of operating the plant over what we are now paying.

The entire cost will be \$27,728.95. I am glad to say that Alfred T. White and the Misses White, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have promised \$25,000 toward this amount, provided the remainder can be secured. In view of the work that Tuskegee has done and is doing for the whole country, the trustees feel that we are justified in asking for this amount of money, which it is hoped will be secured within the next few months.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal, Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 27, 1912.

AGREES WITH GOV. DURBIN

Merchant and Manufacturer Will Again Turn to Republican Party.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am an old line, old time, non-compromising, non-surrender American Republican, and I write to thank you for publishing the article by Governor Durbin of Indiana.

We want people like him to give our party courage and to put backbone into the weaklings who think that because the enemy has gone into power that we will remain out forever and a day.

The Democratic party will soon show its inability to handle successfully the problems which it will be called upon to solve. Every department of the federal government will have its share of this work, and the men who will lead will be novices plucked for the places in payment for party patriotism. The time will come when the merchant and the manufacturer who wanted "a change" will see the error of their ways, and they will turn then to the old safe and sound Republican party for relief.

Let us be ready for a call! Let us keep the light burning! Let us spread the gospel which Governor Durbin has brought to us through The Tribune! Our party will fight again—it will not die. New York, Nov. 29, 1912. E. C. W.

REPUBLICAN PARTY NOT DEAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Immediately after the late election for President it was proclaimed that the Republican party so badly defeated was a dead party, never again to be resurrected. As a Republican since 1855 I disagree with that opinion. The reasons that caused the election of Grover Cleveland were the same that have brought about the election of Woodrow Wilson to become our next President.

As the same reasons that operated to return the Republican party to power after the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's first term will convince the party, so it will become again strong, and as it has been for its birth progressive, so its principles will for many years to come be dominant in the government of our country; for right and truth must prevail and control, and the people will continue to rule.

CHARLES B. NEWTON, Homer, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1912.

QUITS HOSPITAL BOARD.

Albany, Nov. 29.—James B. Regan, of New York, to-day resigned as a member of the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hospital for business reasons. Governor Dix appointed Jacob Katz, of New York, to fill the vacancy.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Taft occupied a box at the Columbia Theatre this afternoon to hear Mme. Alda, of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mrs. Hugh Wallace and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis were with her.

Charles Taft, the younger son of President and Mrs. Taft, left Washington early this morning for the Taft school at Watertown, Conn., where he is a student. He will return here at Christmas for a longer visit.

The Mexican Ambassador, Señor Calero, paid a formal call of respect on President Taft to-day. His visit was arranged through the State Department under a week ago, and it was said at the White House, had nothing to do with recent trouble in Mexico.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 29.—The Postmaster General has returned from a short trip out of town.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Mrs. Nagel and their son, Charles H. Nagel, Jr., will leave to-morrow for Pottstown, Penn., to visit a nephew of the Secretary, who is a student there. They will remain over Sunday.

Secretary and Mrs. Nagel will go to St. Louis on December 1 to attend the wedding of Mrs. Nagel's niece, Miss Margaret L. Loeber, daughter of Donald Cutler, which will occur on December 7.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer will have section No. 1 of the large special train which will convey Washington residents to the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia to-morrow, and will take a large party of young folk with them.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 29.—The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff gave the second of their formal dinner parties of the season to-night. Wednesday they entertained for the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, and to-night their dinner was in honor of the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand. Their other guests were the Netherlands Minister and Mrs. Loudon, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Willert, Mrs. William F. Draper, Miss Boardman, Mr. Kienlin, second German secretary, and Mrs. Kienlin; Commander Maximilian Hurstyn, Austrian naval attaché, and Commander Boy-Ed, German naval attaché.

The Peruvian Minister will deliver an address, following that of the President, at the opening of the rivers and harbors congress in Washington on December 4. Mr. Peritz has also accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Chamber of Commerce in Rochester on December 14, when he will be the guest of honor at a banquet.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama, who were married in New York on Wednesday, will come to the embassy on December 5 or 6.

The Dominican Minister, Señor Don Francisco J. Peynado, left to-day for New York, and will sail from there to-morrow for his own country. His trip is caused by the unsettled conditions in Santo Domingo, and he will be absent for about two months.

R. Raif Bey, for several years counselor of the Turkish Embassy, left to-day for New York, whence he will sail to-morrow for London to assume the duties of first secretary and adviser of the Ottoman Embassy to Great Britain.

The Belgian Legation has assumed official mourning for the Countess of Flanders, Princess Marie of Belgium, mother of King Albert of Belgium, who died on Tuesday.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 29.—The capital will present a deserted appearance to-morrow after the large special trains conveying guests to the Army-Navy football game leave the city.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop will take a party to Philadelphia, the list including Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, sister of Mrs. Taft, Miss Mabel Boardman, Commander Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, and Harry du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower will join them in Philadelphia.

The Assistant Secretary of War, now Acting Secretary, and Miss Marion Oliver will take a party which will include Lieutenant and Mrs. Gordon Johnston, Miss Greble, Captain McCoy, Major Winslip and Major Lassiter, of the army, and Howard Shaw, who will come from Boston and join her in Philadelphia.

One of the largest parties will be that in two special coaches taken by Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, in which will be Rear Admiral Walworth and Mrs. Walworth, General Anson Mills and Mrs. Mills, Rear Admiral Adams, Percival Dodge, Minister to Panama; Rear Admiral Dunlap and Mrs. Dunlap, Captain Grant, British naval attaché, and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Ekegren, Minister from Sweden; Dr. and Mrs. Wilmer, Miss Wilmer, Miss Wood, General S. B. M. Young, Miss Edith Benham, Miss Sykes, Chauncey Hackett, Reginald Hydecker, Miss Homphill, Dr. Spear, Miss Elsie Sargent, General and Mrs. Waterspoon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Miss Davis and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Turpin.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McKim entertained a large number of guests at a 5 o'clock tea this afternoon, and a specially arranged programme was given on their great organ.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Several receptions for debutantes will be given this afternoon, among them being those by Mrs. Frederick Brooks, for

TAKING PICKING COMMISSION

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Taft is expected to determine the membership of the Industrial Commission before the Christmas holidays are over. This commission is regarded by Mr. Taft as one of the most important authorized by Congress in recent years. It will examine the whole subject of the relations of labor and capital.

Hundreds of names have been suggested, from which the President must select nine men—three employers of labor, three representatives of labor and three other persons. The President discussed labor's representation on the commission with John Mitchell to-day. Seth Low, of New York; Henry C. Emery, chairman, while it existed, of the Tariff Board, and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel have been suggested for chairman of the commission, but Mr. Taft is understood to have made no choice.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS ILL

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Detroit, Nov. 29.—Talcott Williams, director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, was ill when he arrived here this morning, and required a physician as soon as he reached his hotel. It was at first feared that his trouble was appendicitis, but a diagnosis fixed it as indigestion.

Although the physician stated that the ailment was not serious, Dr. Williams concluded to remain in the city for a few days, and to take a ride to the city. Dr. Williams came to Detroit to address the Adcroft Club this evening.

her daughter, Miss Mary H. Brooks, at her house, No. 51 West 52d street; Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway, at her home, No. 123 East 1st street, for her niece, Miss Cornelia Throop Geer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's in Gramercy Park, for her debutante daughter, Miss Priscilla Ball, and also her married daughter, Mrs. Butler Whiting, who has recently returned from her wedding trip, and by Howard Taylor, at his house, No. 19 East 64th street, for his daughter, Miss Eleanor Taylor.

Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house, No. 49 East 65th street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Mott Hartshorne. Mrs. Hartshorne wore a gown of black and white thread lace over shell pink satin, and her daughter was in white satin, with braided net. In the party were Miss Gertrude Mail, Miss Kate Gordon Willis, Miss Caroline Wyeth, Miss Priscilla Bull, Miss Amy Johnson, Miss Eleanor Taylor, Miss Caramel Carroll, Miss Vivia Fisher, Miss Mary Baker, Miss Louise Chappell, Miss Margaret Moore, Miss Helen Hays, Miss Katherine Moore, Miss Mary Brooks and Miss Marguerite Bourne. The reception was followed by a dinner and dance.

Mrs. Joseph B. Hoyt, of No. 37 East 65th street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house to present her daughter,